



Shiv Chhatrapati Shikshan Sanstha's
Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya (Autonomous), Latur

Research Advisory Committee & Intellectual Property Cell

National Education Policy : Exploration and Perspectives

: Edited By :

Dr. Mahadev Gavhane

Chief Editor

Dr. Suresh Phule

Editor

Dr. Kundan Tayade

Co-Editor

: Editorial Board :

Prof. Sadashiv Shinde (Vice-Principal)

Dr. Omprakash Shahapurkar (CoE)

Dr. Anuja Jadhav (HoD, English)

Dr. Sambhaji Patil (HoD, Marathi)

Dr. Pushpalata Trimukhe (HoD, Commerce)

Dr. Abhijit Yadav (IQAC, Coordinator)



National Education Policy : Exploration and Perspectives

Edited By : Dr. Mahadev Gavhane (Chief Editor)

Dr. Suresh Phule (Editor)

Dr. Kundan Tayade (Co-Editor)

ISBN 978-93-84572-64-8

Pravartan Publication

Sant Dyaneshwar Nagar,
LIC Colony, Latur

Copyright © Authors 2023

First Editon : 8 March 2023

Offset : Pavan Offset, Latur

Front Page Design : Viru Gulve

Price : Rs. 200/-

Note : All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the written permission of the publisher and the Author.

INDEX

1. Analysis of New Education Policy: 2020 05
Prof. Vinod D. Late
2. Curriculum Design and Development: A Vital
component of the NEP's Achievement 11
Renuka Ramakant Londhe
3. National Education Policy 2020 : Advantages
And Disadvantages For Students 19
D. V. Raje
4. National Education Policy 2020 and
challenges before Higher Education 22
**Dr. Prakash Ratanlal Rodiya,
Dr. Suresh J. Phule**
5. NEP 2020: Impact and issues 31
**Aman K. Shaikh
V. D. Panchal**
6. Overview of Nep 2020 37
Dr. Prakash Ratanlal Rodiya
7. National Education Policy 2020: Skill
Development and Vocational Education 42
Mr. Krishnkant Bhujang Walasange
8. New Education Policy 2020: A Comparison
with 1986 Policy 47
Miss. Aakanksha Kashinath Balsaraf
9. National Education Policy overview
and principles 55
Prof. Sampada Suresh Kale
10. New Education Policy and its Impact areas 61
Miss Jaya M. Nahata
11. Higher Education in NEP 2020 69
Dr. Sachin Bhandare

12. Challenges and Opportunities of New Education Policy 2020	75
Miss Juveriya Mahmood Shaikh	
13. NEP 2020 for making “India hub of Global Knowledge with Superpower”	83
Laturiya Pooja S.	
14. NEP 2020: Empowerment of Teachers Skill	92
K. B. Shinde	
15. Exploration of Various Dimensions of New Education Policy (NEP): 2020	95
K. S. Raut, D. V. Raje, Kundan C. Tayade	
16. Critical Analysis and a Glimpse of New Education Policy	100
Miss. Amruta Dinkar Savalsure	
17. New Education Policy-2022: Rational for Employability Opportunities	107
Maroti Sayabu Sudewad	
Kundan Chandramani Tayade	
18. New Education Policy 2020- The Reform of the Regulatory System in Higher Education	112
N. S. Pimple	
१९. नई राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (२०२०) में भारतीय भाषाओं की महत्ता	115
प्रा. सूर्यकांत रामचंद्र चव्हाण	
२०. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति २०२० के दृष्टि में भारतीय ज्ञान प्रणाली (IKS) और संस्कृत ज्ञान प्रणाली (SKS)	123
सहाय्यक. प्रा.- विनय व्यंकट गायकवाड	
२१. नवीन शैक्षणिक धोरण-२०२० व तंत्रज्ञान संस्था	129
डॉ. वितेश निकते, प्रा. ज्ञानेश्वर बनसोडे	
२२. २०२० आभासी कि वास्तव	135
श्री नरसिंग जयसिंग शिंदे	
डॉ.ओमप्रकाश व्ही.शहापूरकर	

1. Analysis of New Education Policy: 2020

Prof. Vinod D. Late,
Assistant Professor,
Department of Commerce
Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya
(Autonomous), Latur

Abstract:

The National Education Policy 2020 looks into the education system rooted in Indian ethos that contributes directly to transforming India that is Bharat. It was a long wait of 34 years for the country to see a New Education Policy 2020. On the 29th of July India saw the light of New Education Policy 2020 which received the approval of the Modi 2.0 government. In this new policy, there will be a 5+3+3+4 structure which comprises 12 years of school and 3 years of Anganwadi/ pre-school replacing old 10+2 structure. The NEP 2020 government is looking forward to making India a “global knowledge superpower” and it will be only done by making education system for schools and colleges more flexible, holistic, and multi-disciplinary which will bring out their unique capabilities.

Introduction:

The Government of India introduced the National Educational Policy (NEP) in 2020. The policy aims to achieve the set goals phase-wise with spirit and intent by the prioritization of action points in a comprehensive manner that entails careful planning, monitoring and collaborative implementation, timely infusion of requisite funds and careful analyses and reviewing at multiple implementation steps. Creation of a National Research Fund, incorporation of a new Higher Education Commission of India and investments of an amount equivalent to 6% of the

14.

NEP 2020: Empowerment of Teachers Skill

K. B. Shinde

Asst. Prof. in Geography

Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya (Autonomous), Latur

Email - kishorshinde_gis@rediffmail.com

The National Education Policy (NEP), which was just issued, will be put into effect starting in 2021 in stages. Similar policy proposals, like those of the Kothari Commission, have been made in previous decades, however many of them have not yet been put into practice. An analysis of two older Policies show that there are insufficient resources for teacher training and implementation gaps. NEP 2020 shouldn't experience a similar destiny, delaying the realization of human creativity, because advancement of the country.

The entire Indian educational system should be restructured, according to NEP. It discusses building blocks of literacy, numeracy, and skill education to prepare India for the 21st issues of the century. Any education policy's success depends on the commitment and work of Fraternity is it.

Teachers will constantly have the chance to better themselves and learn about the newest developments in their fields. These be made accessible in a variety of ways, including through online teaching resources and local, regional, state, national, and international workshops.

The future of our country's, and also the career of our kids, our nation, as well as the future of our children, is actually shaped by our teachers. The teacher was the most revered member of society in India because of this highest duty. Only the smartest and best educated people became teachers. Teachers,

or gurus, were provided by society with the tools they needed to impart their knowledge, abilities, and morals to students in the best possible way. Since the requirements for teacher quality and motivation are not being met, there is a lack of quality in teacher education, recruiting, positioning, service conditions, and empowerment. To encourage the best people to come in the teaching career, the high regard for teachers and the high standing of the training profession must be renovated. For the best results, teachers must be empowered and motivated.

In order to implement NEP, it will be necessary to abandon rote learning and memorising techniques and to adopt constructivist pedagogies, which go beyond textbooks and shift the focus from completing the syllabus to obtaining learning outcomes.

Construction modules. Platforms, particularly online platforms, will be created so that educators exchange thoughts and best practices. Every year, teachers will be necessary to commit at least 50 hours to CPDo opportunities that are motivated through their self-interests in order to advance their personal and professional growth. Opportunities in particular will comprehensively address the most recent pedagogies for the formative and adaptive evaluation of learning outcomes and literacy and numeracy learning and associated pedagogies, likewise hands-on learning, integrating the arts, sports, and storytelling, etc.

The requirement for the development of 21st century skills and the principles of integrated and diverse methods must be understood and embraced by educators. The teaching profession must have great coordination, support, and the drive to change students' lives via skill and character development as the NEP is implemented on the ground.

In addition to instructors, those responsible for creating the National Curriculum outline, including the curriculum, syllabus, and assessment and evaluation procedures, bear responsibility for the NEP's successful implementation. Millions of youth will

struggle to find suitable employment after graduation if educators fail in their duty to uphold the NEP policy.

Therefore, the government and school administrators must support teachers by developing in-service and pre-service teacher educational programmes that have the backing of decision-makers in both the K–12 and 12 plus education sectors.

If these are put into practice, the brightest minds will enter into this educational ecosystem by top choice, guiding India toward placed as a Vishwa Guru in the near future.

References:

- **Sunil Shrivastav (2020), Teachers' Role is Key for Success of National Education Policy 2020.** www.progressiveteacher.in/teachers-are-the-key-to-the-implementation-of-nep-2020/
- "Teachers are the key to the implementation of NEP 2020" - The Progressive Teacher
- <https://shikshan.org/nep-2020/teachers>: Teachers - NEP National Education Policy 2020.
- National Education Policy 2020: Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India.
- NEP 2020 and desired attributes of teachers: Sentinel Digital Desk, Aug 2021.
- <https://www.sentinelassam.com/editorial/nep-2020-and-desired-attributes-of-teachers-550398><https://www.sentinelassam.com/editorial/nep-2020-and-desired-attributes-of-teachers-550398>.
- **NEP 2020 and Reforms for Teachers:** Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank', Union Minister of Education at Government of India, March 2021.
- NEP 2020: Integrated Teacher Education Programme, <https://www.collpoll.com/blog/teacher-education-in-nep-2020/>



15.

Exploration of Various Dimensions of New Education Policy (NEP): 2020

K. S. Raut, D. V. Raje, Kundan C. Tayade*

Rajarshi Shahu Mahavidyalaya, Latur (Autonomous)

Abstract :

Herein, the article explores the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) confirmed on July 29, 2020, by the Indian cabinet, regarding the Indian education system, which is deeply ingrained in Indian culture and directly contributes to the transformation of Indian education. NEP-2020 is compared with the earlier policies adopted in 1966 and 1986. The nation has to wait for more than 3 decades to witness the NEP-2020. This article focuses on various dimensions of NEP-2020 vizard students' education, the need for qualified teachers, the pros and cons of NEP-2020, linguistic barriers, and the primary issues in education. It also grasps both the potential to overcome upcoming obstacles and the socioeconomic environment as it exists today.

Key Words : Indian education, Modern Education in India, NEP Dimensions Policy 1966 and 1986.

Introduction:

The New Education Policy was introduced by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) under the direction of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The National Education Policy 2020 was released on July 29, 2020, after being approved by the Union Cabinet.

India is in the process of making significant changes to its education system to establish itself as a global power and to improve the skilled citizens who will be able to start their own businesses or start-ups. The New Education Policy replaces the